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Practically all of the small nebulae found about the globular clusters are elliptical or circular. Those large enough to show structure are spirals. Doubtless the majority of them are spirals.

C. D. PERRINE.

MT. HAMILTON, CAL., July 16, 1908.

THE DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE BETWEEN LICK OBSERVATORY
AND MARE ISLAND OBSERVATORY.

At the request of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., the Lick Observatory recently determined the difference of longitude between it and the U. S. Observatory at Mare Island. The results have been forwarded to the above Bureau and also published in *Lick Observatory Bulletin*, No. 130, vol. IV.

The observations for clock errors and rates at the two stations were carried out by Professor R. H. TUCKER and Mr. R. F. SANFORD. Each observed two nights at each station.

For time observations the Repsold Meridian Circle of the Lick Observatory was used on Mount Hamilton, while the Stackpole Broken Transit No. 1502 of 2.5 inches aperture was used at Mare Island.

The mean of the observed differences of longitude between the two stations when corrected for systematic errors is $2^m 30^s.74$, with a probable error of $\pm 0^s.01$. The value of the longitude of the Meridian Circle of the Lick Observatory adopted is that determined by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1888 and published in the report of 1889 as Appendix No. 8. This value is $8^h 6^m 34^s.81^*$ west of Greenwich. The resulting longitude of Stackpole Transit No. 1502 at Mare Island is therefore $8^h 9^m 5^s.55$ west of Greenwich.

MT. HAMILTON, May 12, 1908.

R. F. SANFORD.

* The Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., has recently called my attention to a later readjustment of longitude within the United States, as a result of which the longitude of the Lick Observatory is assigned the value of $8^h 6^m 34^s.89$. The corresponding longitude of the Mare Island Observatory becomes $8^h 9^m 5^s.63$.

W. W. C.